Western Kansas World.

TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR. Yearly Subscription $1.00. WA-KEENEY, KAN., SATURDAY, OCT. 11, 1902. H.S.GIVLER, Prop. NUMBER 32.

AS THE WORLD REVOLVES

THE INFLUENCE OF MUSIC.

Varying Ideas Communicated by the Same Notes.

Music, per se, is not always and necessarily a good thing, it may be, even often is, distinctly evil. In itself music may be elevating and noble; in itself it may be degrading and vile; moreover, in itself music may be of an indeterminate character, and in that case its beneficial or its harmful effects depend upon the hearer's moral attitude, or upon determining environment. For example, certain florid styles of music may be used in the mass; the devout auditors hear the jubilation of angelic hymns. Precisely the same style of music rendered under non-religious conditions presents to the listeners visions of gay, wholly mundane revels. Like strains provoke one person to holy contemplation of the blessed Virgin, another to thoughts of wanton luxuries. The bells beat madly their carillon of joy to the crowds on a festival of mirth; the same tones are a fierce jangle of alarm to those who listen in terror when the bells warn that an enemy is near.—M. de Dunois in Smart Set.

WILL SHOOT DOWN STRIKERS.

Gen. Gobin Reissues Famous Order to His Soldiers.

Gen. Gobin, in command of militia in the strike region of Pennsylvania,

has reissued his famous order to his soldiers to shoot to kill. He had this to say in reference to his order:

"Fire discipline is requisite in a very high degree in troops engaged in riot service, as absolute accuracy of fire on the part of their leaders is essential.

"Troops should be trained to pay no attention to the firing by sharpshooters, and to fire only when and in such manner as directly ordered, and to cease firing immediately when ordered.

"The flanks of a column of troops passing through turbulent portions of a city should be protected by flankers selected, if possible, for their skill as marksmen."

SENT TO THE PHILIPPINES.

Rev. D. J. O'Mahoney, First of American Priests to Go.

Rev. D. J. O'Mahoney, who has been oredered to go to the Philippines as one of the Americans who will take the place of the Spanish friars, has been pastor of St. Augustine's church, Andover, Mass., for the past four years and has been one of the most popular men in charge of a parish in the Boston archdiocese.

He was born in Lawrence, and received his collegiate education at Villa Nova. After spending several years at various parishes in New York he returned to Lawrence and served as assistant at St. Mary's

Rev. D. J. O'Mahoney.

church. He succeeded Rev. Thomas A. Field when the latter was transferred from Andover to Cambridge, N. Y.

NEW YORK MURDERER MAKES A CONFESSION

The Mormon church is alarmed over the excitement caused by the murder of Mrs. Annie Pulitzer by William Hooper Young. The significant words, "Blood atonement," the words which have meant so much in Mormon history, were found in Young's handwriting in the room in New York in which the woman was

William Hooper Young.

murdered. The fact that he was a grandson of Brigham Young makes these words doubly significant.

The body of Mrs. Annie Pulitzer was found in the Morris canal, just outside of Jersey City. After thirty hours' investigation the police established the fact that a weight found on the body belonged to a horse and runabout which was hired from a Hoboken livery stable.

Further investigation developed the fact that such a rig was hired by a man named William Hooper Young, a grandson of Brigham Young, the famous head of the Mormon church. A search of his rooms in New York was had and some of the dead woman's clothing was found there. Everything was in great confusion and on every side were the evidences of a fierce struggle.

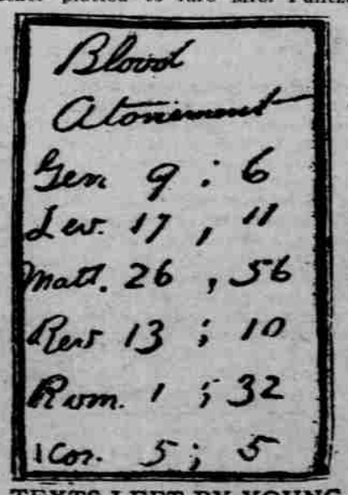
It was learned that Young had shipped a trunk to Chicago. The local police found this and in it discovered a pawn ticket calling for some of the woman's jewels and a blood-stained knife, besides some other articles belonging to Young.

The police of Derby, Conn., two days later captured a man whom they believed to be William Hooper Young, murderer of Mrs. Annie Pulitzer of New York. The man resisted arrest and was taken after a desperate fight. His pockets were filled with red pepper.

He denied his identity but was positively identified by his former employer, Mac Levy; his former partner, Dixie Anzer, and by Gustav Ernest, a Brooklyn associate.

Confronted by them, he broke down, admitted his identity, and to Levy made a detailed confession, covering all the circumstances of the murder. In his statement Young told a rambling tale, in which he sought to inculpate Charles Simpson Eiling of Bridgeport, Conn. He described Eiling as a man he had met in Central Park, and with whom the bond of friendship was their similarly depraved habits.

Eiling and he, Young said, had together plotted to lure Mrs. Pulitzer



TEXTS LEFT BY YOUNG.

Photographic Facsimile.

to the latter's rooms. According to his statement Young left Eiling and the woman together and went out to get a bottle of whisky. On his return home he found the girl dead.

Under their questioning he could not explain why he took it upon himself alone to remove the evidence of his friend's crime. He said that when he addressed the trunk to Eiling in Chicago he knew Eiling was not there, but that it had been agreed that Eiling should go there later and claim the baggage that contained the relics of their crime.

How did it happen you gave the body that terrible gash in the abdomen?" Young was asked.

"I did that," he admitted. "I did it with the idea of trying to make the body fit more easily into the trunk."

Young also admitted he had taken Mrs. Pulitzer's body to the Hackensack Meadows in the buggy hired from Evans' livery stable and had there sunk it in the Morris Canal feeder with the weight. He explained that when he realized that his act would bring disgrace upon his family if discovered he determined to do all in his power to cover the evidences of his crime.

Young's confession is practically as follows:

"In justice to myself I want to make this confession of the part I played in the killing of Mrs. Pulitzer of which I am accused.

"I did not commit the crime alone. If I am guilty at all, it is only in part and that not the greater part. I had an accomplice. The man is Charles Simpson Eiling. The woman was dead when I found her.

"I inflicted the wound in the abdomen, but she was dead before I did it.

"It was I, also, who put the body in the closet and it was I who disposed of the body. But with all my connection with the crime, I solemnly protest that the woman was dead before I laid hands on her.

"Afterward we went away together—Eiling and I. Thursday we spent in Brewster's, having walked there. I do not care to say what we did after that. But I think Eiling is in Bridgeport now."

Although the New York police are unanimous in saying that William Hooper Young's story of a man namer Eiling is a falsehood, nevertheless they keep up their investigations on that line.

The police have discovered the place where Young or some one else bought

Mrs. Annie Pulitzer.

the trunk in which Mrs. Pulitzer's body was taken to New Jersey, and in which her clothing was sent to Chicago.

The fact that the son of the trunk dealer described the purchaser as a man without a mustache led some to believe that Young, after all, did have an accomplice, as numerous witnesses had declared that Young still had his mustache after the trunk reached the Clarence apartment house.

It can be stated on the best of authority that Young's defense will be insanity. The trial will be a battle of alienists. The elder Young has given Lawyer Hart instructions to spare no expense in proving his son either innocent or irresponsible.

YOUNG'S BIBLICAL TEXTS.

In Young's room was found the cover of a small memorandum book on which he had written six Scripture references. These texts are as follows:

Genesis ix., 6.—Whoso sheddeth a man's blood by man shall be shed; for in the image of God made he man.

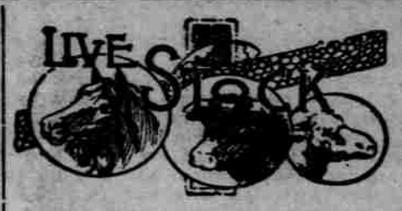
Leviticus xvii., 11.—For the life of the flesh is in the blood; and I have given it to you upon the altar to make an atonement for your souls; for it is the blood that maketh an atonement for the soul.

St. Matthew xxvi., 56.—But all this was done, that the scriptures of the prophets might be fulfilled. Then all the disciples forsook Him and fled.

Revelations xiii., 10.—He that leadeth into captivity shall go into captivity; he that killeth with the sword must be killed with sword. Here is the patience and the faith of the saints.

Romans i., 32.—Who knowing the judgment of God, that they which commit such things are worthy of death, not only do the same, but have pleasure in them that do them.

I. Corinthians v., 5.—To deliver such an one unto Satan for the destruction of the flesh, that the spirit may be saved in the day of the Lord Jesus.



The Lungs of Farm Animals.

Stockmen and others seldom stop to ponder the relation of the lungs of farm animals to the services they render. Yet it is believed that size of the lungs has much to do with the laying on of fat, as well as of the consuming of fat in the exercise of the animal. The greatest conserver of fat is the hog, and he has the smallest lungs. We find it cheaper to turn food into fat by way of the hog than by the use of any other farm animal. The smaller the lungs the less carbonic acid gas they throw off, and the less carbonic acid gas they throw off the less fat do they consume in the creation of that gas. The hog is a fat producer, because he has no need of exercising much and therefore no need of using up much energy. It would perhaps be better to say that he has no need of creating that energy, which would simply go to waste.

We could not, if we would, produce fat cheaply by using the racehorse as an instrument. He has very large lungs, and those lungs change fat into carbonic acid gas very rapidly. The racer, of all animals, requires a well-balanced ration, and his allowance of carbo-hydrates must not be reduced below a certain amount, for out of this part of the ration he must create energy. The proteins are indeed necessary to repair the wasted muscles, but the carbohydrates are the coal from which is created the heat to drive the machine. Oats are, therefore, a most excellent ration for horses, as they supply protein and carbohydrate material in about the right proportion.

The dairy cow and the beef steer differ in their lung capacity or should differ. The beef does not need lungs correspondingly large with the dairy cow. She must transform her carbonaceous foods into milk and butter fat, while the steer has only to store up the surplus fat he can get out of his food. He does not therefore change fat into carbonic acid gas as rapidly as does the cow. Some cows with very large lung capacity remain poor all the days of their lives, but are most excellent machines for turning food into valuable dairy products. —Farmers' Review.

Shorthorn Association Prosperous.

Probably the American Shorthorn Association is more prosperous than any other live stock association in the United States. There are few associations of this character that have a surplus big enough to put at interest. The association mentioned has a large sum of money invested, as is shown by the following financial statement taken from a pamphlet just issued:

ASSETS.

Balance in treasurer's hands.	$4,690.44
Chicago real estate.....	5,500.00
Harvey real estate	2,000.00
Office furniture	500.00
Books on hand	14,290.00
Bonds, $60,000.00; present worth	64,800.00
Share of stock	25.00
.....	$91,805.44

LIABILITIES..

Capital stock	$20,000.00
Estimated cost of pedigrees on hand	12,350.00
Fair prizes not awarded....	12,350.00
Surplus	55,955.44
	$91,805.44

A Queer Ration for Calves.

No less a paper than the New Zealand Dairyman is advocating the use of cod liver oil in the raising of calves. It claims to have discovered its efficacy as a partial ration. This oil is fed with separator skim milk, and is supposed to take the place of the cream that has been removed from the milk in separating. The amount to be fed each day is two liquid ounces. The oil costs about $1.25 per gallon, which means that the cost per calf is about 2 cents per day. This is not an excessive cost if it does the work proposed. In the United States we have many cheaper things, such as flax seed. In this country to put calves on a partial ration of cod liver oil would be to call into alliance the corner drug store. We will wait to see how the New Zealanders succeed before we take up with the novelty. Possibly in a year the method will have dropped out of sight.

Pigeons.

From the Farmers' Review: Do any of the readers of the Farmers' Review keep pigeons? If so, what do they find to be the best varieties to keep? What are the profits? Does it pay to raise them for squabs to be used on the farmer's table? Does it pay to raise the squabs for sale? If so, where are the squabs sold? Is it much trouble to keep pigeons? How are they taken care of in winter and how often do they have to be fed in winter? Anyone that can give me an answer to these questions will greatly oblige a reader of the Farmers' Review.—James Thrall.

Care of Chickens.

It requires 21 days to hatch a chicken. They should not be fed for about 24 hours when first born. The first food to be given should consist of bread soaked in sweet milk or hard boiled eggs. The little fellows will in a short time gain strength very rapidly. The bread should be crumbled very fine and care should be taken not to overfeed, as too much should not be given at one time. Feed five or six times a day for the first ten days. After the third day oatmeal will be found a very excellent diet. Great care should be taken also in feeding ais for the first few days, as it is ery loosening. The meal should be ed in dry form and can be alternated ith the bread or eggs. After they become more used to the meal it can be kept before them at all times in litter, such as very fine cut clover or hay. Grit of some sort should be provided from the first, and should be kept in a low dish that the chicks may have free access to at all times. Now as the chickens get older the food should gradually be changed and more uncooked food should be given. Good screenings containing plenty of fine or cracked wheat will be found to be excellent and a mixture of equal parts of corn-meal, bran and middlings, mixed with milk or water. Use the former, if possible, taking care not to mix too wet. The wheat screenings can be thrown into the litter and a little millet seed may also be given in the same manner. This keeps the little fellows always busy, and the result is that at meal times they are always hungry.—J. R. Brabazon.

Hanging a Sitting Hen.

From Farmers' Review: "What do you do with your hens?" I asked a neighbor who had a plenty, and more experience than I. "Mine want to sit as late as this, and I've a good notion to kill them all off." "Oh, well, they will do that; when they've laid their litter out they want to set every time." "Yes, that's so; but what do you do to make them give up sitting? My grandma used to have such a time with hers. She would half drown them sometimes, and once she put a lot of briars in the nest of one persistent hen and, as grandma expressed it, 'that hen just stood and sot.'" A knowing twinkle came into my neighbor's dark eyes as she said, "Well I just put mine into a gunny-sack and pin them onto the clothes line and let them swing there for twenty-four hours, and that scares them so it takes all the sit out of them." I'm going to try it, but my sack will be hung from the rafters of the barn, as I might be minus a hen or so if left outdoors over night.—Mrs. A. E. Rand.

Keeping Ducks.

From Farmers' Review: Will some reader of the Farmers' Review give me information on the best methods of handling ducks. I have kept land fowls all my life, but have never handled water fowls. I want to keep a small flock. What kind of a house do I want to build for them, and in what way should it differ from a house built for land fowls Also do I need to fence in the pond to keep them from wandering all over the adjacent land What are the first points to be looked after when one goes into the keeping of ducks I hope I shall hear from some one.—Alfred Strong.

Some Horticultural Knowledge Necessary.

Ordinarily farmers should not attempt to be nurserymen. On most farms it will not pay for the owner to plant seeds for fruit trees, or bud or graft extensively. He cannot compete with the nurseryman, who devotes his entire life to the study of fruit trees and how to grow them to get the best results. The latter can grow trees in immense quantities, and employ as it were wholesale methods. Nevertheless every farmer that intends to grow fruit trees at all should know something about the various sciences connected with their propagation. There are very few men that have made a scientific study of budding, root-grafting and top-working. Yet every man should understand enough of these to be able to keep his own work well in hand. How can he tell when a man does a good job at grafting if he knows nothing of the science? How can he tell whether the man that comes to him promising to do great things is an amateur or an expert? In the past our farmers have been imposed upon very extensively by horticultural quacks, with all kinds of wonderful things to sell or with secrets that would be imparted on a consideration—always a consideration. We are glad to know that horticultural knowledge is increasing and that its rate of increase is accelerated from day to day, we advise every farmer to make some study of horticultural science.

Suggestions on Dipping Sheep.

Frank E. Emery, vice director of the Wyoming station, in a recent bulletin, gives the following advice: An infected flock should be quarantined so that it shall not transmit the disease to other flocks, and should be kept from public highways where other flocks may pass, until it can be thoroughly cleansed and cured. We suggest that the dipping tank should be so set that the sheep come to it down a slight incline. That the dip be kept deep enough in the tank so each sheep is immersed and is obliged to swim a few feet to get out on the rising incline, which is quite long compared with the approach and fitted with water tight floor so the fluid draining from the sheep will flow back to the tank.

As a means of heating the tank a small furnace to use wood, or coal, or an oil stove could be used. It should be a feasible plan to set the tank in a brick wall so a small fire or the oil stove could be used under it and the dip heated as desired with the least possible handling. Two or three float thermometers should be purchased with the tank. Cost is about 35 cents each for good ones. At Fort Steele, Wyo., Messrs. Cosgriff Bros. have a turntable approach to the dipping tanks. The central part on this turn-table bears several gates which assist in dividing the sheep into squads and hastening or retarding their movement from the yards as may be needed. Men stationed along the line of movement bring up the sheep or squeeze the dip out of the wool as those dipped climb the incline leading out of the tank. Every user of a tank should carefully select a dip free from anything which can hurt the fibers of the fleece or be poisonous to the sheep.

Cocoa Hulls as a Stock Food.

The Pennsylvania Experiment Station has recently received for examination a sample of cocoa hulls offered for sale as a cattle food. This is the first appearance of this material in the Pennsylvania cattle-food markets that has come to the station's attention. The husk makes up 12 to 20 per cent of the entire bean, of which the United States imports over forty million pounds annually. These hulls are used to a considerable extent in preparing coatings of cheap confectionery, and for making a cheap drink. Their use as a cattle food has been little studied. The sample received had a chocolate brown color and the cocoa odor and flavor. It contained about 13.5 per cent of protein, 3.5 per cent of fat, 15.5 per cent of fiber and 51 per cent of nitrogen-free extract. The protein sometimes exceeds this amount. Weigmann found it to be composed, to the extent of 75 to 80 per cent of true albuminoids, though caffein and theobromin, the alkaloids of the bean, are also present. The fat is quite digestible; Maercker found the protein digestible to the extent of 33 to 50 per cent, much less than in ordinary grains; the nitrogen-free extract is probably far less valuable than that of our starchy seeds. Albert fed cocoa hull to steers, in quantities increasing from one to twenty pounds, and found they soon were fond of it and that its feeding value was intermediate between that of meadow hay and wheat bran. It promises to be a desirable addition to our list of commercial feeding-stuffs, though not of sufficiently high grade to warrant its purchase at a price.—Wm. Frear, in Farmers' Review.

Around the Dairy.

Every employe of the dairy should be quick, gentle, regular and cleanly in his habits. A cow abominates an unclean man. Tobacco in all its forms is obnoxious to every department of dairying. All the work about the herd should be done with the utmost system and regularity; a fixed time for doing everything and everything done on time. Nothing has been produced which begins to compare with the human hand as a milking machine. Cleanliness and regularity are the first requisites in good milking. Next quietness and gentleness should be accompanied by quickness. A fast milker will get more butterfat out of the cow than a slow one. This is not theory, it is a proved fact. The butterfat comes from the cow, but it is the expert milker who gets it. It is certain that change of milkers, manner or time of milking, irregularity, or any disturbance at milking time may be expected to cause loss of butterfat in milk. The loss may not be great, but it is measurable in butter or money. In short, it pays, and pays well, to have the milking done in the very best manner and by the very best milkers to be found.—Chicago Dairy Produce.

You can't take a woman at her face value as long as cosmetics are on the market.